

In support of that request (Hear, hear.) I now lay upon the table the estimates for 1894, and will briefly refer to their leading features. The estimated ordinary expenditure for 1894 is \$1,098,745. The estimated ordinary revenue for 1894 is \$1,098,745, leaving a surplus of only \$1,021. So far as can be judged the revenue for 1894 will be about \$1,098,000, and the expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary expenditure chargeable against the Loan, will be about \$1,098,000. It will thus be seen that the revenue of 1894 will probably be about \$110,000 in excess of the ordinary expenditure, and consequently, \$99,000 in excess of the estimate. This surplus is nearly accounted for by the increase in the amount of the profit on an increased import of subsidiary coins, which profit was \$36,000 over the estimate. Ample supplies of these coins will be ordered, as required, but absolute necessity cannot, of course, be placed on them as a source of revenue. The estimated revenue for 1894 is \$1,098,745, and the estimated ordinary expenditure is \$1,098,745. To this expenditure must, however, be added \$16,000 expended on the new Police, and \$1,000 on the new Police, making a total of \$1,115,745. Owing to the fall in exchange the provision for the Military Contribution alone in 1894 exceeds that of 1893 by \$37,647. In 1894 the Colony found \$2,572,572. It is a measure satisfactory that the Colony has not yet been, and I trust will not be hereafter, called upon to raise additional taxation to meet the many additional charges imposed upon it by the falling value of silver. When the Appropriation Bill is moved the public officers specially concerned therewith will, doubtless, give you fuller information in regard to these items if you should desire it. At the close of last session the vessel question, as well as the tax-payers are indebted to the Unofficial Committee appointed by me for assistance in this matter, which enabled a fair and reasonable compromise to be effected. In November, 1892, when it was stated that the work would probably cost \$250,000, it ought to have been explained that this was simply a rough estimate. The amount which was ultimately voted was based on a carefully prepared specification and estimate. But the difference between the two amounts, I should add in justice to our able Director of Public Works, was largely due to the Secretary of State having on my recommendation reduced his original requirements between November, 1892, and the date on which the final vote was taken. The returns respecting the trade and shipping of this port, when completed and published, be found exceedingly interesting, not only as a remarkable record of the port, but also as a valuable record of the progress of the colony. During the last year there arrived in and sailed from Hongkong 7,743 European constructed vessels measuring 873,823 tons, and 47,425 junk-meters, 3,916 tons, making a total of 54,768 vessels and 11,941,891 tons. These vessels carried 6,307,000 tons of cargo (discharged, shipped and in transit), and no less than 1,551,833 passengers. The figures for the same period in 1892 were 5,738 vessels, and 11,703,851 tons. The large increase in the number of vessels and tonnage was mainly due to the employment of numerous small junks in the local trade connected with the Puya Reclamation. The returns for 1893 up to date show an increase of 100,000 tons in British ships and of 187,000 tons in Foreign ships of European construction. They also exhibit an increase in the foreign junk trade of 200,000 tons. During the past ten months, i.e., from the 1st January to 31st October, emigration has considerably improved. The number of emigrants has increased against 43,021 during the same period in 1892. I am, as you are probably aware, anxious that a well-organized system of emigration to certain countries friendly with England should be adopted. Such a scheme would be of great advantage not merely to this Colony but to thousands of industrious persons in China, who have now but little opportunity of making a living, or of even obtaining the bare necessities of life. It is unfortunate that the Chinese Government, and no doubt recent events in a neighboring Colony will tend to confirm the opinion that the Chinese Government is not prepared to entertain this subject. The revenue collected by the Harbour Department up to the 31st October was \$6,237, showing an increase of \$13,970 over the sum collected for the same period in the previous year. With reference to crime, I may mention that the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court this year was a little above the average of the two preceding years. In 1891 there were 32 cases, in 1892 there were 30, and in 1893 there were 32. Of these 32 cases, 14 were of a serious nature, viz., that of Alvin for the Treasury defalcations, in which the sentence passed was six years' imprisonment with hard labour, and a murder case, in which the sentence of death was passed and carried out. Until the penalty was exacted there has been no question within the colony for upwards of 10 years. Amongst the 32 cases there was also one of embezzlement with intent to murder and three of robbery with violence. Out of these 32 charges, however, there was a verdict of acquittal, or no information, or *nolle prosequi* in 14 instances, and out of the 47 prisoners brought up for trial 21 were discharged. During 1893 as in 1892 there was an absence of charges involving offences of a physical character, which is an encouraging feature in the criminal statistics. You are encouraged to be assured that owing to past legislation and the efforts of the police, public gambling in the colony has practically ceased to exist. There has also been a great falling off in the number of cases of kidnapping of women and robbery with violence. So far as the Magistrates are able to judge they are of opinion that the Government is to be congratulated on the complete absence of serious crime in Hongkong. On the other hand I regret to say that during the last few months there has been an unusual number of instances of robbery and valuable by servants from their masters' houses. This I attribute to a great measure to losses sustained by servants in the gambling houses at Samoi-poo and Kowloon City. I have addressed the Viceroy of Canton several times on the subject without much effect, and am at this moment in correspondence with Mr. M. Minister at Peking in regard to it. If the Chinese Government refused to set, this Government will be bound to consider whether some restrictions should not be placed on the owners of launches, which are known to carry hundreds of gamblers daily between this city and the opposite coast, and should be placed on the community in general would thoroughly support the Government if such a step should be decided upon. With regard to education I have to inform you that in addition

to the ten Government schools which were closed owing to insufficient attendance at the beginning of the year, two other Government schools have been closed for the same reason. Seven of the less expensive and more popular grant-in-aid schools have taken the place of the schools thus closed. Special attention has been bestowed on the educational needs of the boat population. For long years this class has been somewhat neglected. The extent of the school accommodation for them is now ample. It consists of 38 private and 8 public schools in working order. The total number of scholars is 1,578. Aberdeen has been supplied with a grant-in-aid school. I have recently appointed a Chinese school attendance officer with a view to stimulating the attendance at the schools of the boat children in particular and the Chinese children in general. In the matter of additional school accommodation local school-managers have of late been particularly active. The Bertha Foundling House, the R.C. Mission at Shamkoo, and the Baptist Mission at Tseungwan have this year provided new and suitable school buildings for the Chinese poor. The code of regulations for educational grants-in-aid have been revised with the aim of raising the standard of education. Arrangements have been made by the Government to bring the West Point Reformatory under the provisions of Ordinance 19 of 1886 as a certified reformatory school for the reception of juvenile offenders. I trust that this will have the effect of reducing the great number of youths who are committed to the young which is certain to occur when they are brought into contact with the old offenders. For the benefit of the Government Central School for Girls a member of this Council has erected a handsome three-storied building which will soon be handed over to the Government. Physical drill, which was introduced a short time since, in 11 schools, has during this year been carried a step further by the superintending of cadet corps subject to inspection by the military authorities. This corps is popular, and in many ways, and especially so far as physical and discipline are concerned, will prove of great benefit to those who may hereafter join it. The need of a fixed standard of Chinese orthography in connection with local examinations has long been recognized. At the suggestion of the Government it has at last been supplied by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, whose work in this as in other cases is assisted by those who are capable of judging to be a monument of learning and industry. Examinations have been held for the diploma of the College of Preceptors and for London matriculation purposes. In addition to the Oxford local examinations provision has been made for the reintroduction into Hongkong of Cambridge local examinations. These facts indicate not only progressive movement, but prove that as far as circumstances will admit local education is being assimilated to the system in force in the educational institutions of the mother country. I refered just now to the cadet corps, and some mention of the Volunteer force should not be omitted. It numbers about 90 members, and every effort has been made to increase its numbers, but without much result. It can therefore only be said that while it forms a most valuable nucleus, its practical utility depends upon its further expansion. The officers, and especially the commandant, have done all in their power to ensure its being a serious and active preparation for the taking part in the mobilisation of the Garrison next January. The new headquarters are nearing completion and will be a great convenience to members of the force. I much wish that the Volunteer movement was looked on with greater favour and received greater support from the community generally than it appears to do at present. There is every probability of Hongkong being directly or indirectly connected with the outer world, independently of connection with any foreign territory. This is a subject of congratulation. So far as I am aware it will not be necessary to trouble you with legislation of any importance in the near future, so that we may anticipate an unusually short session. I am in communication with the Viceroy of Canton and H.M. Plenipotentiary in Peking in reference to the opening up of the West River to foreign trade, and also in regard to the removal of the present duties on opium-junk-carried tea, to the detriment of foreign shipping. These are two weighty matters affecting existing trade and its possible extension. A favourable solution of them would be hailed with great satisfaction by me in consequence of the undoubted benefits which would accrue therefrom to the mercantile community of Hongkong. And here, gentlemen, it is not inappropriate for me to refer to the happy results which for the last two years have existed between the Government and the Chamber of Commerce, and which it will always be my endeavour to maintain unimpaired. We have to be thankful for exemption from serious epidemics or destructive storms in 1893. In the late typhoon it is true that Gap Rock light was considerably injured and that costly repairs will have to be effected, but otherwise—thanks to the timely warnings issued from the Observatory—the damage done to property was infinitesimal and with no loss of life occurred. The general behaviour of the Chinese during the past year has been most exemplary, and the criminal class has largely decreased. In conclusion, gentlemen, I shall not lay myself open to the charge of being over-enthusiastic when I assert that there is distinct evidence that the condition of the Chinese community is improving, that business is more settled, and that prospects are better than they have been at any time during the past three years. If in my current desire, in which you will concur, that still brighter and happier times may be at no distant date in store for all classes of residents in this important and progressive colony. (Loud applause.)

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table a set of rules drawn up by the Chief Justice for taxing costs in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and gave notice to move their approval at the next meeting also notice to move the first reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1894.

The Colonial Treasurer gave notice to move at the next meeting the first reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1892.

THE DEPT. TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Chater:—Your Excellency, I have listened with very great interest, as I am sure my colleagues also have, to the able speech just delivered by your Excellency. According to the usual custom on such occasions as this, I will not offer any remarks or suggestions on the many points thereto touched upon, but doubtless many occasions for doing so will arise in the course of debate, when we have thoroughly digested your Excellency's observations.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Governor:—I now propose to adjourn the Council until to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

For the Long Range Cup and Spoon competition nine 'shooters' put in an appearance at Kowloon last Saturday, when Lieut.-Col. Mulcahy, who shot with great steadiness, secured the coveted trophy for the first time, and also the Handicap Spoon, scoring 34 at eight and 32 at one hundred yards, which, with his liberal handicap allowance of 30 points, brought up his total score to 64. Lieut. Helms, of the Shanghai Regiment, with 25 points allowed, made 55 at the shorter and 28 at the longer range,

thus securing a very good second and securing the Spoon for the highest net aggregate. The scores are appended—

Rank	Name	800 yards	400 yards	Total
1st	Lieut.-Col. Mulcahy	34	32	66
2nd	Lieut. Helms	25	28	53
3rd	Lieut. Col. Robinson	18	18	36
4th	Lieut. Howard, S.L.I.	15	15	30
5th	Mr. McLennan	12	12	24
6th	Mr. Maun	10	10	20
7th	Comdr. Ashe, R.N.	8	8	16
8th	Ensign Hayward	6	6	12
9th	Capt. Hayward	4	4	8

H.R.V.C. FIELD BATTERY.

A carbine competition under the auspices of the Volunteer Rifle Recreation Committee took place last Sunday, at Kowloon, over the 200, 400, and 500 yards ranges. A variable wind affected the shooting, which was exceedingly close. Battery Sergeant-Major Duncan with a score of 74 eventually winning the Scratch Spoon and Corporal Soenderman the Handicap. The following were the best scores—

Rank	Name	200 yards	400 yards	500 yards	Total
1st	Corpl. Soenderman	14	14	14	42
2nd	B. Sgt.-Major Duncan	14	14	14	42
3rd	Lieut. Chapman	12	12	12	36
4th	Ensign Hayward	10	10	10	30
5th	Comdr. Maun	8	8	8	24

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

We have been favored by Mr. G. H. Bateson Wright, D. D., the local secretary, with the following results of the Oxford Local Examinations—

Superintending Examiner, the Rev. G. H. Bondfield.

Seniors.

(D) Hastings, H. * (V) Lo Man-kai *
(H) Hunt, T. (V) Lok Sham-ung *
(H) Machado, J. N. S. (V) Obadiah, O.
(V) U Hang-kun

Girls.

(F) Joseph, M. V. *
(V) Collage, T. A. (V) U. Tsung-hong
(V) Lau Ping-ki

Junior.

(D) Diercks, H. * (E) Smith, I.
(D) Lapsley, F. * (E) Stevens, C.
(D) Wandersleach, W. (V) Hance, J.H.R.
(D) Wee Ann-lee (V) Hansen, M.
(E) Botelho, P. (V) U Hang-kun *
(E) Smith, H.G.H.

Girls.

(F) Ezra, R. * (E) Obadiah, M. *
(V) Chan Yam-ming *
(D) Simoes, A. (V) Danenberg, E. *
(D) Wong Sac-lin (V) Derlich, S. H. *
(V) Sin Chin

Distinguished in English—Hastings, Hunter, Diercks, Lapsley.
Religious Knowledge—Hastings, Lapsley, Stevens.
Passed in Book-keeping—Hastings, Hunter, Lo Man-kai, Lok Sham-ung, U Hang-kun, Chan Yam-ming, Joseph, M.
French—Diercks, Ezra.
Music—Danenberg.
Physiology—Joseph.
The names are given in alphabetical order, and classified by schools, Diocesan School, Victoria English School, High School, Private Tuition, Victoria College.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

THE DRESSES AT ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—
DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I quite agree with your lady correspondent's remarks about the "colle-made" dresses at the Scotch Ball last week; but really there are so few social functions to dress for nowadays in Hongkong that it is well-nigh going out of fashion to wear home-made dresses. The good old parties at Government House, Head-Quarter House, the Naval Yard, on the Victoria Emmanuel, and other popular centres of local society do not come off now. Perhaps you could tell me what the Ball Room at Government House was built for? My nurse tells me it is mostly used as a nursery, but I don't believe her.

Yours truly,
CONSTANCE.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1893.

"THE HAGGIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—
SIR, I notice in the local papers some severe comments in reference to the absence of the haggies in leading the way for the Scotch "Haggies" to the festive board on the night of St. Andrew's Ball.
I have to inform you, Sir, that the fault, mighty as it seems to be, did not lie at the door of the manipulators of the Fibroch.
Yours truly,
PIPER.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1893.

[Can any of our readers explain what is evidently a mystery in connection with the dire insult offered to Bobbie Burns' "chielain of the puddin' race" on such a truly national occasion? There must be a stilling romance hidden away somewhere.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.]

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CAROL, November 14th.

Sir Mortimer Durand's negotiations with the Amer are now finally completed. His Highness yesterday reviewed a large number of troops and conferred them in terms of the warmest approval of the understanding arrived at between himself and the Government of India regarding his frontier. He also told them that very friendly relations were now firmly established between the two Governments. The nature of the settlement effected has not been made public here but it is understood to be one which gives satisfaction to both parties and reduces to a minimum the chances of misunderstanding in future.

CAROL, November 16th.

The Amer this afternoon sent a sword and decoration to each officer of the Mission. On each scabbard a Persian inscription gives the name of the recipient and says that the sword is a present from Amer Abdul Rahman.

The Mission will start for India to-morrow after paying a farewell visit to the Amer at 4 o'clock.

LONDON, November 16th.

A bomb exploded this morning in the entry box built in the wall around the residence of the commander of troops at Marseilles. Great damage was done to property, but nobody was hurt.

ROME, November 16th.

Count Kalnoky has left Rome after his interview with King Humbert.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Indian Committee of the House of Commons, last night, gave a banquet to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji prior to his departure for India and wished him every success.

MISSIONARIES AND THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

The following protest has been signed by the principal English missionary societies having representatives in China—

"We are surprised to find that a portion of the public Press has endeavored to state made by an official witness before the Royal Commission, to the effect that the missionary body in China, having signally failed to make converts among the Chinese, find it convenient to lay the blame on the opium traffic, rather than refer to the true cause, which lies nearer home.

"To such a suggestion we give an emphatic denial; and cannot refrain from pointing it out as an unjustifiable reflection upon a great body of men and women who are the Christian community revered with high esteem.

"The missionaries in China confess to no such want of success. They show, on the contrary, an evidence of increased prosperity in mission work from decade to decade, which is striking enough to make the Churches of Christ in this country rejoice.

"That the missionary body in China covet and pray for very much more success is equally true, and it is the fact which has opened their eyes to this hindrance in their way and made them eager for its removal. They would be traitors to their great Master's cause if it were otherwise. Those of Britain and Ireland claim, however, to be quite as loyal to their country as the men who impeach them, and they believe that, by putting their finger on a grave fault in their country's policy, they, at all events, are exhibiting true patriotism.

"The missionaries occupy stations throughout the whole of China from east to west and from the Amoor in the extreme north to Peking in the far south. They number about 1,500, and are acquainted, as almost no others can be, with the daily lives and habits, the joys and sorrows of the people.

"There is, therefore, special significance in the fact that from every quarter of that great Empire they bear testimony to the widespread suffering produced by the consumption of opium, and the discredit thrown upon Christianity by our country's association with it. It is equally significant that the moral degradation which it entails that the native Church in China has no option but to exclude from its membership all who are consumers or connected with the trade; whilst at home we have 5,000 members of the medical profession who have stated emphatically that the use of the drug, except as a medicine, is morally and physically debasing.

"No arguments as to the willingness or ability of the Chinese Government to prohibit home productions can possibly weaken the force of the case, and we maintain that our country which might stand forth as the exponent of Christianity to people who can be numbered by hundreds of millions, is throwing away this splendid opportunity by helping to uphold a trade which has proved to be their curse.

"Fred. E. Wigram, Eugene Stock, Christopher C. Fenn, Secretaries to the Church Missionary Society; J. Hudson Taylor, General Director, China Inland Mission; B. Broomball, General Secretary, China Inland Mission; Alfred Henry Bayly, Secretary, Baptist Missionary Society; George Wm. Olver, Wesleyan Missionary Society; R. W. Wardlaw Thompson, Foreign Secretary, London Missionary Society; George Turner, General Missionary Secretary, United Methodist Free Churches; J.K. Jackson, Foreign Missions Secretary, Methodist New Connexion; Watson Grace, Secretary, Friends' Foreign Mission Association; C.W. Trevenchere, Vice-President, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; W.S. Sparrow, D.D., Missionary of the Presbyterian Church of England; H.M. Matheson, Convener of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church of England."

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION FROM THE MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW.

The following report of an address delivered at the second general session of the Sixty-fifth Convention of German Naturalists and Physicians at Nurnberg, on September 13th, 1893, by Adolf Stiimpel, translated and condensed from a German paper by the N. Y. Literary Digest, appears in a recent issue of that journal—

The subject of my paper is one of far-reaching significance, whether for the general advancement of science or for the importance of the Gospel to the well-being of the community. On the one hand, we have the deep-rooted and ever-growing habit of indulgence in alcoholic drinks presenting to the physiologist and the physician an exceptionally rich material for the study of the many-sided and, scientifically, most interesting subject of chronic intoxication, a study whose teachings are of first-class importance to the student of toxicology generally. On the other hand, the peculiar operation of alcohol is conditioned by the fact that it not only produces many pathological derangements of the organism, but further exerts an enormous influence on the mental constitution; now paralyzing the activity and the will, and again generating imperious desires and impelling to acts, which, without its influence, would never have been called into existence. Here we have conditions, the existence of which imperils the well-being of the race and of civilization. Shall and dare we allow this thing to go on without at least making an effort to remedy a condition, the fatality of which already plainly meets the eye, and which, if not checked, will surely multiply the longer and more closely we devote our attention to it?

The relation between alcoholism and crime has been repeatedly observed, and statistics confirm the conclusions of popular opinion. There is, however, a tendency to present the two in the relation of cause and effect, while in reality they are more frequently the inevitable concomitants of a single cause, an inherited degeneration, mental constitution, or psychopathic abnormality. At the same time, the majority of criminals are not habitual drinkers. To take an example of 1,150 persons convicted in Germany in 1892 for offences against the person, 750 were drinkers; of these 604 were habitual drinkers, and only 146 non-habitual drinkers.

As regards the economic and social significance of the alcohol problem it is necessary, only to open one's eyes to realize the intimate relation which exists between the habit of alcoholic indulgence and the working and productive capacity of a people, their carriages, their habits, and their domestic surroundings. The thoughtless expenditure which hundreds of thousands of persons of moderate means incur in beer-drinking, constitutes a very heavy drain upon their incomes. Among the working men generally, as much as a sixth of their total earnings is devoted to this object, under the impression that here is one of the prime necessities of life. It is, however, in its medical aspect that the question is of chief importance to us as physicians, and I have been driven to devote exceptional attention to the subject by the force of the facts which have obtruded themselves upon me in my daily professional practice.

The present epoch in medicine is with justice characterized as the etiological. It is now universally recognized that the determination of the causes of disease is the first and principal step, not only in the treatment, but, what is of more importance, for its prevention. Now, alcoholism is responsible for more disease than any other single cause, and its action,

being chemical, is more easily investigated than the complicated biologic influences of parasitic micro-organisms. It is, in fact, remarkable that clinical observation has been so little directed to this branch of study.

Alcoholic intoxication exhibits in its action phenomena of the same class as present themselves in the case of other chronic poisons. The daily administration of small doses may be continued for an indefinite period without any appreciable noxious effect, but as action is cumulative, and may at any moment announce itself as chronic disease. All the indications point to the conclusion that it is the nervous tissue which is especially exposed to the cumulative action of the alcoholic poison. The alcohol sets up a chemical action in the nervous tissue, which at first inaugurates only imperceptible changes; but once inaugurated, the process goes on until the tissue passes into a permanently diseased condition. Hence, medical opinion is becoming more and more strengthened in the conviction that it is by no means only the free drinkers and notorious drunkards who are victims of this tawdry habit, but also innumerable persons who would repel the appellation "drinker" with indignation.

The influence of alcohol on the nerves, and especially on the motor nerves is seen in the acute stage of intoxication, and in its chronic form is exhibited in delirium, tremors, and various forms of neurotic disease. But, fearful as are these diseases, they are of comparatively rare occurrence, while diseases springing from the action of alcohol on the physical organs are of such far more frequent occurrence as to render their consideration of greater practical importance. Alcohol exerts its essential and most significant influence on the vital organs by being taken up in the circulation, and thus brought into direct contact with the cellular tissues of the vital organs. Cirrhosis liver, diseases of the heart, of the arteries, of the kidneys, and of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, along with gout, diabetes, and fatty degeneration, are all ascribable to it. This is a formidable list when we take into consideration their frequent occurrence, and I can only ascribe the indifference of the profession to a want of realization of the injurious consequences flowing from the pernicious habit. Alcohol is frequently prescribed under the mistaken impression that it possesses wholesome and even healing properties. The physician, as family friend and adviser, should be careful not to err in this direction; especially should alcohol never be administered to children. The prevention of the evils of alcoholism, when once realized, should appeal to us as physicians to cast all our forces into an earnest effort to grapple with them. Prevention is, in principle, so easy. Nothing is needed but insight and good will! Shall we not, then, gladly embrace the opportunity to avert such endless misery? The ridicule with which the opponents of alcohol are assailed will lose all its force, when one is supported by the firm conviction that he is toiling for a good cause in the service of humanity.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

3rd December, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Clouds.	State of Sky.
Wanchow	30.1	63	88	NNE	1	b
Tientsin	30.0	60	85	NNE	1	b
Shanghai	30.0	61	85	NNE	1	b
Foochow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Amoy	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Swatow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Canton	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Hankow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Yokohama	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Manila	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Cebu	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Colon	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Francisco	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Pedro de Macoris	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Juan	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b

4th December, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Clouds.	State of Sky.
Wanchow	30.0	60	85	NNE	1	b
Tientsin	30.0	60	85	NNE	1	b
Shanghai	30.0	61	85	NNE	1	b
Foochow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Amoy	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Swatow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Canton	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Hankow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Yokohama	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Manila	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Cebu	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Colon	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Francisco	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Pedro de Macoris	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Juan	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b

5th December, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Clouds.	State of Sky.
Wanchow	30.0	60	85	NNE	1	b
Tientsin	30.0	60	85	NNE	1	b
Shanghai	30.0	61	85	NNE	1	b
Foochow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Amoy	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Swatow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Canton	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Hankow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Yokohama	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Manila	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Cebu	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Colon	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Francisco	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Pedro de Macoris	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Juan	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b

6th December, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Clouds.	State of Sky.
Wanchow	30.0	60	85	NNE	1	b
Tientsin	30.0	60	85	NNE	1	b
Shanghai	30.0	61	85	NNE	1	b
Foochow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Amoy	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Swatow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Canton	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Hankow	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Yokohama	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Manila	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Cebu	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
Colon	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Francisco	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Pedro de Macoris	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b
San Juan	30.0	64	73	NNE	1	b

7th December, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Clouds.	State of Sky.
Wanchow						

Today's
Advertisements.THE JAPAN WATCH
COMPANY, LIMITED.REGISTERED IN HONGKONG AS A
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.
DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH.TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION OF
SHARES.\$5 per Share on Application;
\$10 per Share on Allotment;
\$10 per Share on or about 31st Jan., 1894.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD WHITTALL.
J. D. HANBURY.
A. H. BUTLER.
HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD.
P. H. WHEELER.SUPERINTENDENT:
P. H. WHEELER.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

LEGAL ADVISER:

HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD.

OFFICES:

HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.

THE object of the Company is to form and maintain a factory in Yokohama for the Manufacture of Watches of all kinds and descriptions.

The founders of the Company are possessed of a plant of machinery complete in every particular, of the newest design and the finest workmanship, and adapted for the making of all implements used in the watch trade as well as the making of watches. It is well known that machinery has effected a complete revolution in the watch trade and it is confidently expected that by availing itself of the comparatively cheap labour of this country this Company will be able to supply the trade in all parts of the world with an article which for excellence of workmanship and cheapness of price will defy competition.

Mr. P. H. Wheeler, the Superintendent of the Company, has been for many years engaged in developing watch-making machinery, and the testimonials from his former employers testify to his business ability, skill, and integrity. The machinery of which the founders are possessed has been perfected under his superintendence and a considerable part thereof is of his invention.

Besides the Machinery, the founders are possessed of ten thousand watches in various stages of completion which are the out-turn of the said Machinery; and material on hand sufficient to turn out about twenty-five thousand more. It will thus be seen that it is not an untried plant which the founders have acquired, but one which has already given proofs of its excellence. It was only the advantage of obtaining a cheaper labour market than can be found in the United States that has induced them to work the business in Japan.

It is an established fact that the principal factors in the United States in seven years paid 300 per cent. dividend on a capital of Six Million Dollars; and that was done on a wage basis of \$1.50 (gold) per operative, the factories employing six thousand hands. If the difference in the rate of labour in this country is taken into consideration the operations of the Company will be assured to result to the full expectations of the founders. The profits of watch-making are based entirely on the price of labour.

It is not in the labour market only that an advantage will be obtained. Coal and other materials can be purchased in this country at a lower rate than in the United States. And besides all these advantages, which are great, there is one of still greater importance, the knowledge to be obtained of the requirements of the local trade, of the trade for China, and that of "The Straits" and India. The Company will be capable of supplying a watch of the best workmanship to the population of these large and important countries at a price far below any watch of like character that has ever been offered to these markets.

Taking into consideration these advantages the founders confidently expect to pay a dividend of at least 10 per cent. on the first two years' work and thereafter dividends at a much higher rate.

The Company has been registered in Hongkong as a Limited Company.

The founders take and acquire 30,000 shares of the stock of the Company in payment for the machinery plant and stock and their labour and experience in preparing and procuring the machinery and stock.

Ten thousand shares of twenty-five yen each are offered for subscription.

The memorandum and articles of association of the Company may be inspected at the offices of the Company, No. 10 Bond, Yokohama.

Applications for shares should be made on forms annexed to the Prospectus and should be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

Yokohama, Japan,
25th November, 1893.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW TOBACCOS.

SMITH'S Bright Cut Navy.
do. Flaked Gold Leaf.
do. Glasgow Mixture.
do. Calumet Mixture.WILL'S "Captain" Navy Cut.
do. Bird's Eye.
do. Westward Ho! Mixture.
do. Golden Flake.
do. "Traveller" Golden Flake.LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE
CIGARS.

PIPES AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1893.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong and the Far East,
68, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.Electric Lighting
throughout
the Premises.Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL,"
SHANGHAI.

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.Today's
Advertisements.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA,"
Captain P. Mera, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, instead of as previously advertised.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1893.

ITALIAN CONVENT ANNUAL BAZAAR.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT ANNUAL BAZAAR in aid of the POOR CHILDREN will be held in the CONVENT, CADE ROAD, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, at 9 A.M. and the Drawing will take place on the 16th at 10 A.M.

Purchasers of tickets are requested to return the counterfoils not later than the 8th inst., so as to avoid mistakes.

Lady Superintress earnestly solicits the support of the community on behalf of this deserving charitable enterprise.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1893.

FURNITURE SALE

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
at their
SALE ROOMS 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
on THURSDAY next, the 7th December, 1893,
AT 3.45 P.M.

(Removal from Blue Buildings for Convenience of Sale).

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS.Comprising:—
Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room
Furniture, Handmade Sideboards, Overmantels,
Double and Single Wardrobes, Ladies' Dressing
Tables, Marble-top Tables, Fancy Tables,
Extension Dining-Tables, Chests of Drawers,
Book-cases, Writing Desks, Penders and
Filing, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, and various
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.Also,
A Consignment of
Japanese Carpets, Rugs and Mats, all sizes.
On view from Wednesday.SALE TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuers.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1893.

Amusement.

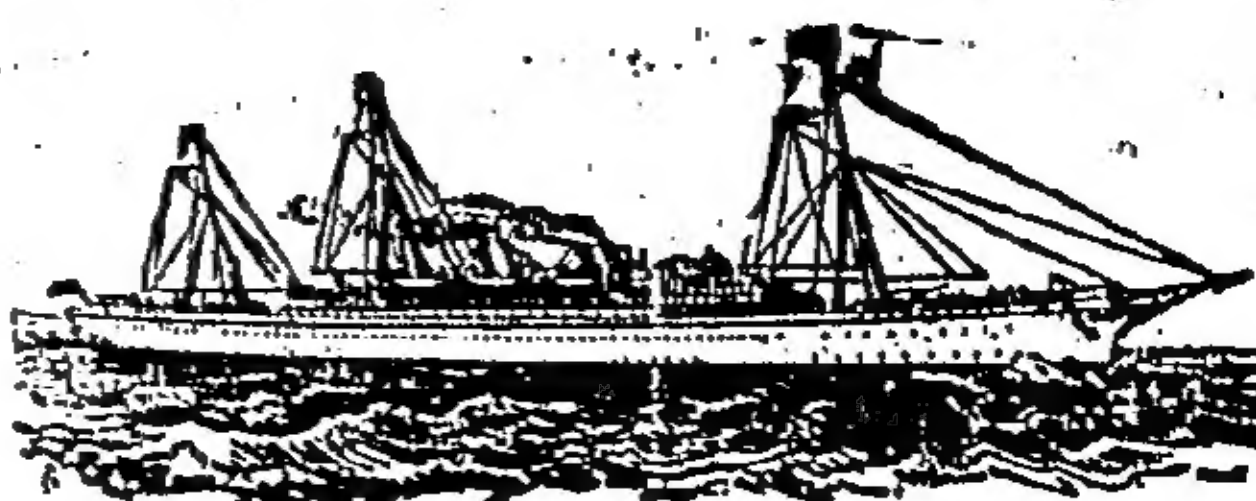
A GRAND LIVING WAX WORK
EXHIBITION,will be held at
"LA HACIENDA," MOUNT KELLEY, THE PEAK,
in aid of
ST. PETER'S SPEAKING CHURCH NEW
ORGAN FUND.ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 9th December,
From 3 to 5 o'clock.The Band of the Shropshire Light Infantry,
by kind permission of Colonel ROBINSON and
Officers, will play a selection of Music.Tickets \$1 each can be obtained from Messrs.
KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., and the Rev. A. GURNEY
GOLDMITH.Special Trains will be run during the afternoon,
and the Managers of the Tramway Co. have
kindly offered to grant 10 cents of tickets for the
above Exhibition a reduced fare of 30 cents for the
return trip.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1893.

RAILS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CHINA & JAPAN.

1893.



1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 27th December.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....6,000 ".....WEDNESDAY, 24th January.
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....6,000 ".....WEDNESDAY, 21st February.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers' choices of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS.—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change.

The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and cuisine are unequalled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1893.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....Thursday, 14th Dec., at Daylight.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Wednesday, 27th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Saturday, 13th Jan., at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY the 14th December, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 74, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1893.

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th Nov., 1893.

RAILS

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND
RAILROAD COMPANIES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma.....Tuesday.....December 12th.
Mogul.....Tuesday.....January 2nd.
Victoria.....Tuesday.....January 23rd.
Tacoma.....Tuesday.....February 27th.
Mogul.....Tuesday.....March 20th.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA"

Captain J. Hill, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th December, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Passes must be sent to our Office with address marked (unless by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing).

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1893.

Masonic.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

THE EIGHTEENTH REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, will be held in the MASONIC HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 29th December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1893.

Hotels.

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE
BUILDINGS.

TWO NEW ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.THE WESTERN HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR MEN OF THE
MERCANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,
FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST, 1894.

One person, per day.....\$ 3.00
One person, per week.....19.00
One person, one month.....55.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....32.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....95.00

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893.

To be Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 2, 7 & 12, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
THIRD FLOOR, No. 6, Queen's Road,
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD (Government Girls' School).

ROOMS in College Chambers,
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings,
No. 4, PEDDER'S HILL.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1893.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"THE WILDERNESS," Cause Road,
Nos. 2 and 4, CHANCERY LANE,
No. 8, GLENALY BUILDINGS.

FLOORS in Blue Buildings,
FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street
and Shannon Street.

FLOORS in No. 5, Shelly Street,
Nos. 11 and 12, COOMBE ROYAL,
Magazine Gap—Furnished.

No. 11, KENTFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.

OFFICES:—
FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road
Central, over the Bank of China,
Japan and the Straits, Ltd.

GROUND and FLOORS of No. 7,
Praya Central, New Oriental Bank
Co.'s Premises.

PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas
Layall & Co.'s

GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1893.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-
SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of
Victoria, Hongkong.